

WILSON AWAITING
FORMAL DISAVOWAL

Will Remain in Washington Until Situation With Germany Is Cleared Up.

STILL HOPEFUL OF SOLUTION

Unlikely That President Will Return to Cornish at All This Year.

WASHINGTON, August 29.—President Wilson decided definitely to-day to remain in Washington until the situation between the United States and Germany is cleared up. Officials have been urging him to go to Cornish, N. H., for a rest, but he announced he would stay here pending receipt of further word from Berlin.

The President, it was said authoritatively, has been told that the statements of Count Von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, to Secretary Lansing, and reports received from American Ambassador Gerard, at Berlin, to hope that a solution for the submarine controversy with Germany will be found. He is waiting, however, for Berlin's formal disavowal of the attack on the Arabic, and assurance that the lives of American traveling on unarmed merchantmen will not be endangered again.

The President had planned to spend the entire month of September at Cornish, but to-day it was said to be unlikely that he would return there at all this year.

Count Bernstorff left to-day for the summer embassy on Long Island. He still was confident that within a short time a formal communication would reach Washington from the Berlin Foreign Office disposing of the situation growing out of the sinking of the Arabic and paving the way for an amicable adjustment of all issues between the two governments. The ambassador probably will not return to the capital until the note from Berlin arrives.

GREAT BRITAIN MAY ACCEPT
SUGGESTION OF MEDIATION

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] WASHINGTON, August 29.—Officials in Washington who have given close attention to the diplomatic developments of the past two weeks are leaning to the view that Great Britain may accept the suggestion, which the United States is expected soon to make, of mediation between Great Britain and Germany on the subject of the freedom of the seas. The suggestion was made to Germany in the last note of this government on the Lusitania case. Germany's acceptance, which is expected to accompany her announcement that she is prepared to settle for the loss of American lives in the destruction of that vessel, will be forthcoming as soon as the Arabic case is settled. The United States will be in a position then to make the offer to Great Britain.

The reasons given for the view that Great Britain may accept are the following:

1. The sentiment that now exists among practically all the Southern Congressmen and Senators and many from the Northern States, that Congress should take some step in reprisal for Great Britain's treatment of American cargoes, unless some measure of relief is offered at an early date. Great Britain, it is said, cannot help but realize that unless she takes some step to moderate her treatment of American property, especially cotton cargoes, there is a strong possibility that a measure to place an embargo on arms and ammunition will be forced through Congress, despite the administration's opposition to such a policy.

2. The inroads that the German submarines have made upon British trade. The effect of the activities of the submarines has been not only to cause a great loss of property and lives, but to raise the rate of insurance on British ships and cargoes to the point where it is bound to be burdensome. Therefore, the tremendous cost of Great Britain's "warship policy" may, it is believed, have some influence in bringing her to a decision to abandon it.

WANTS ISSUE SETTLED
BEFORE CONGRESS MEETS

Apart from its probable effect on Great Britain's attitude toward mediation of the freedom of the seas, the approach of the session of Congress and the likelihood that it will at once take up the question of establishing an embargo, will undoubtedly hasten the administration's efforts to induce Great Britain and Germany to come to an agreement of some kind. The President, it is well understood, would much prefer to have the question settled before Congress meets, because of the danger that Congress might put through some hasty legislation which would add to existing international complications.

It is believed that when the offer is made, it will be submitted in a form something similar to the proposals of the United States on February 26 of this year, when it attempted to persuade Great Britain to come to an agreement. At that time the United States said:

"This government ventures to express the hope that the two belligerent governments may, through reciprocal concessions, find a basis for agreement which will relieve neutral ships engaged in peaceful commerce from the great dangers which they will incur in the high seas adjacent to the coasts of the belligerents."

It then made certain suggestions regarding the sowing of mines and the use of submarines against merchant vessels, and proposed also that Great Britain agree:

"That food and foodstuffs will not be placed on the absolute contraband list, and that ships of such commodities will not be interfered with or de-

(Continued on Second Page.)

Sunken Submarine
Raised to Surface

The F-4, Submerged Outside Honolulu Harbor Since March 25, Refloated.

HONOLULU, August 29.—The United States submarine F-4 submerged outside the harbor here since March 25 last, was refloated late to-night and then towed to the quarantine station in Honolulu Bay.

The wreck probably will not be dry-docked until Tuesday. Nothing has been divulged by the naval officials regarding conditions, if known, inside the vessel.

The submarine F-4, commanded by Lieutenant Alfred L. Ede, and with a crew of twenty-one men, went to the bottom off the harbor of Honolulu, March 25, 1915, during maneuvers of the "F" squadron. She was located two days later and Diver John Agaz, of the navy, descended 215 feet, establishing a new world's record in an effort to facilitate the work of lifting her to the surface. Her crew, it was said, might have been alive at this time, but attempts to rescue failed, and on March 29 Rear-Admiral C. T. Moore, commanding the Honolulu Naval Station, reported that the F-4 lay in 270 feet of water, and would have to be raised by pontoons.

Secretary Daniels announced that the boat would be raised at any cost to determine the cause of the accident, and diving apparatus and divers were sent out leaving San Francisco April 6 on the cruiser Maryland. One of the divers, Frank Grillo, went down 228 feet and found one of the compartments of the F-4 filled with water. Another, William Loughman, descended 220 feet the next day, and was seriously injured by water pressure. These men put lines on the F-4 by which the boat was dragged slowly up the shelving bottom, but in the process the stern was wrecked and broken, and work was halted to await the arrival of pontoons. Six of these, capable of lifting sixty tons each, were sent from Mare Island Navy-Yard early in August on the Maryland.

At the time of the accident, reports gained circulation that the F-4 was not in good shape when she went below water. These were officially denied.

AIRMAN GOES BACK TO PRISON

Gilbert Returns to Switzerland on Order of War Office.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.] PARIS, August 29.—With the cross of the Legion of Honor, a military medal and a war cross blazing on his breast, and with tears in his eyes, Lieutenant Gilbert, the famous aviator, who escaped from Switzerland, entered the Geneva prison last night, escorted by a captain, to surrender himself to the Swiss authorities in conformity with War Office orders.

Although Gilbert sent the Swiss authorities a letter withdrawing his parole, they complained he fled from the country before they received it, and when the Swiss general staff issued a note claiming the aviator had escaped before his parole had really been withdrawn, the French War Office decided that rather than have one of their officers hemmed by a breach of the unwritten code of military honor, Gilbert, although one of the most brilliant pilots in the service, must voluntarily return to internment. A large crowd of flying notables saw him off. At the railway station he said:

"This is the most painful moment of my life. I must either refuse the legend that a French officer has failed to keep his word or serve my country to the detriment of my honor. I cannot tolerate the reputation of being a perjurer, and therefore I return to prison."

NEW STRIKE THREATENED

Polishers in Remington Plant Demand Concessions.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., August 29.—Fifteen labor leaders conferred here to-day on the Bridgeport industrial situation, and while no statement was issued, it was intimated another strike would be called to-morrow at the Remington Arms Plant unless the Polishers are granted concessions.

The Polishers, working on bayonets and gun barrels, claim their wages were reduced instead of advanced at the time of settlement of the original strike. Four men refused to accept the reduction and were discharged. While only forty-two Polishers are affected, labor leaders say that if they strike, there will be a general walkout of metal trades workers.

TO STOP PUBLIC HANGINGS

Mississippi Legislature Will Introduce Bill When Body Meets.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] JACKSON, MISS., August 29.—To stop the orgies and festivities which usually preceded and followed public hangings in Mississippi, Representative-elect Ed Green, of Hinds County, has announced that he will introduce a bill, which will receive the support of the whole Legislature, to abolish forever public hangings in this State. Recently when two negroes were hung, excursions were run to the place and a big picnic held around the spot where the hangings took place.

FLOOD VICTIMS SUFFER

More Than 5,000 Homeless Within 200-Mile Radius of Newport, Ark.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., August 29.—More than 5,000 persons are homeless within a radius of 200 miles of Newport, Ark., and many others, marooned in their houses by floods, have had only scant food supplies for four days, it was said here to-night by D. C. Welty, agricultural commissioner of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway.

Mr. Welty has just completed a motor-boat trip through the flooded section.

DEFENSE PROBLEM
FACES CONGRESS

This, With Revenue Legislation, in First Place on Program.

LONG SESSION IS EXPECTED

Simmons and Kitchin Agree on Need of Preparedness, but Differ as to Methods.

WASHINGTON, August 29.—The administration's full legislative program for the coming session of Congress, exclusive of comparatively minor measures, will be as follows, according to authoritative information obtained to-day:

National defense, meaning a strengthening of both the army and the navy and the coast defenses of the country.

Revenue legislation, including the re-enactment of the "war revenue" bill, which produces about \$50,000,000 annually.

The conservation bills, for which the West is clamoring. Secretary Lansing is anxious to have the measures, most of which went through one House last session, approved by both houses at this session.

Rural credits legislation, which was sidetracked in the closing days of the Sixty-third Congress.

"PORK BARREL" BILLS
WILL BE CUT TO MINIMUM

The paring down of the ordinary appropriations and the reduction of "pork barrel" bills to the minimum—in view of the demands elsewhere.

In addition to these general matters, the Senate will begin early consideration of the closure rule and the revival of the shipping bill is expected. The Senate also has pending the treaties with Nicaragua and Colombia.

With such an extensive program, it is believed Congress will remain in session until the presidential campaigns are on next summer.

National defense and revenue legislation, the former making the latter imperative, will be the headlines. This is admitted by Senator Simmons, the administration spokesman in the Senate, and the chairman of the Finance Committee, and Representative Kitchin, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee and floor leader in the House.

Senator Simmons is authority for the statement that if necessary there will be an issue of bonds, or short-term notes, to insure adequate national defense. He says such an issue would not be radical, in view of conditions existing to-day, and the nationwide demand for preparedness.

The re-enactment of the "war revenue" bill, which expired by limitation on December 31, is practically certain. Both Mr. Simmons and Mr. Kitchin assert that the continuance of the European war and the continued falling off of imports will make necessary the re-enactment of this temporary measure.

DISAGREE AS TO DETAILS
OF NATIONAL DEFENSE

The two leaders, however, disagreed as to the details of the national defense program. Representative Kitchin, who has always been known as a "small-navy" member, announces that he will oppose battleship appropriations, but will seek liberal allowances for submarines, mines and coast defenses.

"I do not agree with that position," said Senator Simmons. "We should have plenty of submarines and mines. For the present war has demonstrated their importance, but we should not neglect the other portions of the navy. We are daily assuming a more important position in the world's affairs, and a strong navy is necessary."

Senator Simmons intimated that the extraordinary expenses of the government may result in certain changes in the re-enacted war revenue bill and the inclusion of articles not now taxed under that measure. It is possible the national defense appropriations may be cared for by issuing bonds, while the war revenue bill and the retention of duty may be called upon to offset the loss of customs receipts.

It is known that there is talk in legislative circles regarding the advisability of retaining a duty on sugar. President Wilson, however, is reported to be unwilling to permit general tinkering with the Underwood law, although he may agree to leave a duty on sugar which is scheduled to go on the free list next May.

PREACHER DEFENDS COLONEL

Says Scriptures Justify Policy of National Armament.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] CLEVELAND, OHIO, August 29.—Rev. M. J. Keyes, pastor of the People's Methodist Episcopal Church, defended Colonel Roosevelt for his Plattsburg speech on national preparedness in his sermon to-day.

"History and Scriptures justify a policy of national armament and preparedness for war," Mr. Keyes said. "History shows that victories of arms have had divine aid. Washington, Lincoln and Perry attributed their victories to prayer. We should be prepared, not because we want war, but because the other fellow may."

BOHEMIANS LOYAL TO U. S.

Alliance Repudiates Threat of Hungarian Premier.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] NEW YORK, August 29.—Declaring "we owe allegiance to the United States only" the Bohemian National Alliance of America has repudiated the threat of the Hungarian Premier that the Austro-Hungarian subjects here would be mobilized on opposition to the manufacture of munitions of war. Resolutions upholding the position of the United States in shipping munitions have been passed and forwarded to President Wilson.

SCOTT TO REPORT
ON MEXICO TO-DAY

Army Chief of Staff Returns to Washington From Visit to Border.

IN INTEREST OF PEACE PLANS

No Disclosures as to Next Step Contemplated by Pan-American Conference.

WASHINGTON, August 29.—General Hugh L. Scott, chief of staff of the army, returned to Washington to-night from a Mexican border, where for several weeks he has been working in furtherance of the Pan-American peace plans. He would not comment on the results of his mission, which he will discuss to-morrow with Secretary Lansing.

General Scott's first mission on arrival at the border was to confer with General Villa and settle difficulties arising from seizure of property of foreign merchants at Chihuahua. The general also discussed with Villa the Pan-American convention proposal, which Villa and his followers have accepted.

Since then the nature of General Scott's negotiations have not been disclosed. At one time, it was reported that General Obregon, Carranza's chief in the field, whether he succeeded in this has not been learned. Obregon, however, responding to the Pan-American appeal, said Carranza's answer would be his.

PERSONALLY ACQUAINTED
WITH MANY OF LEADERS

It is taken for granted here that General Scott brought back a fund of interesting information. The chief of staff has long been familiar with conditions in Mexico, and is personally acquainted with many military leaders.

No disclosures have been made as to the next step the Pan-American conference are planning with reference to Mexico. There will be no meeting until Carranza's reply to the appeal for a peace conference has been received. The conference still believe this response will be negative, and that it will urge recognition of the Carranza government. Carranza's agents here say the reply is expected to-morrow or next day.

Numerous rumors are afloat, both as to political matters and military movements in Mexico. Reports of dissension in the Carranza faction are eagerly confirmed by Villa adherents and vice versa. Villa followers to-day had no doubt of Carranza's Cabinet had revolted. Carranza adherents scouted reports that Villa had centralized a fighting force of formidable size at Torreon to meet Obregon's army.

ZAPATA MAKES FAVORABLE
REPLY TO PAN-AMERICANS

MEXICO CITY, August 28 (delayed in transmission).—General Emiliano Zapata has made a favorable reply to the note of the Pan-American conference offering to aid in arranging a government to create a provisional government.

Messengers sent with the note to Zapata, arrived here to-day carrying his answer, and also favorable replies from Generals Manuel Palafox, Francisco Chazaro, Pacheco, Lazo and others.

VILLA FORCES TO BEGIN
ATTACK ON MONTEREY

EL PASO, TEX., August 29.—Advices received here to-night said Villa forces would begin an attack to-morrow on Monterey, held by Carranza troops said to be commanded by General Obregon. General Villa is said to be on his way from Durango to join General Raoul Madero before Monterey.

Inhabitants of Monterey are said to be without adequate food supplies. The Villa government is maintaining bread lines for the civilian population at Torreon.

MORE GOLD FROM LONDON

Second Large Shipment Arrives in New York.

NEW YORK, August 29.—Nearly \$20,000,000 in gold, and securities worth \$25,000,000, the second large shipment sent from London to strengthen British credit in this country, arrived here early to-day on a special train, guarded by thirty-eight armed men. The shipment came direct by rail from Halifax, N. S., to which port it was taken on a British warship, conveyed by smaller craft. On the way to New York, the train was preceded by a pilot engine and car.

The gold and securities were consigned to J. P. Morgan & Co., for account of the British government.

The first large shipment of gold and securities, received here August 12, included about \$12,500,000 in gold and \$20,000,000 in securities.

JOHN D. LIKE PRODIGAL SON

Tells Minister He Sees Resemblance in His Own Life.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] CLEVELAND, OHIO, August 29.—After listening to Rev. Samuel Lindsay preach on the folly and failure, repentance and success of the prodigal son, in the Euclid Avenue Baptist Church to-day, John D. Rockefeller referred to his life as identical to that of the prodigal.

"You are right," said Mr. Rockefeller, addressing the pastor, "I can see in myself the prodigal son."

He then added: "You may be able to beat me at preaching, but you can't beat me at golf." The challenge was accepted, and the game will be played to-morrow.

LAST "LAND OF THE SKY" EXCURSION
35 Asheville and return September 3; 15-day tour. Inquire Southern Railway, 907 East Main.

Advance of Teutonic Allies
Against Russians Continues

A CONTINUATION of the advance of the Teutonic allies in Russia, except in the immediate vicinity of the city of Riga, further progress for the Austrians against the Russians in Eastern Galicia, the only sector where the Muscovites still retain a foothold on Austrian territory and a repulse of the allies by the Turks on the Gallipoli Peninsula are the high points contained in the latest official accounts of the fighting on the various battle fronts.

Of probably less moment, have been the artillery engagements in the west, interspersed with hand-to-hand fighting at several points; another French air raid on German barracks in the Ardennes and the Arzonne, and the breaking up by the Serbians of Austrian operations against positions along the Danube and Sav Rivers.

A Berlin wireless dispatch gives a report received by passengers of a steamer arriving at Amsterdam that a British transport with 2,000 Canadian troops has been torpedoed off the Scilly Islands with the loss of about 1,000 men. Canadian military authorities deny this report. They say every troop ship bearing Canadians at sea August 15, the date the dispatch is said to have occurred, has arrived safely at its destination.

From the east of Vladimir—Volynsky, in Russia, near the Galician frontier, down to the Zlota Lipa

ZEPPELIN RAIDS PROVE
OF NO MILITARY VALUE

No Soldier or Sailor Killed or Even Wounded in England.

GERMANS MAKE FALSE CLAIMS

Sir Arthur Balfour, First Lord of Admiralty, Writes Concerning Air Activities—Causes Much Suffering to Many Innocent People.

LONDON, August 29.—"No soldier or sailor has been killed or even been wounded, and only on one occasion has damage been inflicted which could be described as of the smallest military importance," says Sir Arthur J. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty, of the Zeppelin raids on England, in a letter to a correspondent who had complained that British accounts of these raids were meager, while the German reports on the same events "are quite rich in lurid details."

"The reason," says Mr. Balfour in his letter, "is quite simple. Zeppelins attack under cover of night and by preference on moonless nights. In such conditions landmarks are elusive, navigation difficult, and errors inevitable and some times of surprising magnitude. The Germans constantly assert, and may sometimes believe, that they dropped bombs on places which in fact they never approached."

"Why make their future voyages easier by telling where they blundered in the past? Since their errors are our gain, why dissipate them?"

"How ought we to rate the Zeppelins among the weapons of attack, and what have they done and what can they do? To this last question I do not offer a reply. I cannot prophesy about the future of a method of warfare which still is in its infancy. I can, however, say something of its results during the past."

"That it has caused much suffering to many innocent people unhappily is certain, but even this result, with all its tragedy, has been magnified out of all proportion by ill-informed rumor. I am assured by the Home Office that during the last twelve months seventy-one civilian adults and eighteen children have been killed and that 189 civilian adults and thirty-one children have been injured. Judged by numbers, this cumulative result of many successive crimes does not equal the single effort of a submarine, which, to the unconcealed pride of German, and the horror of all the world, sent 1,198 unoffending civilians to the bottom in the Lusitania."

"Yet it has had enough, and we may well ask what military advantage has been gained at the cost of so much innocent blood?"

HONOR STUDENT KILLED

William K. Boswell, Jr., Meets Death in Sawmill Accident.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] BALTIMORE, MD., August 29.—William K. Boswell, Jr., of Waterbury, Md., honor man in the department of philosophy at the University of Virginia, died this afternoon at University Hospital, from the shock of an accident with which he met on Saturday afternoon at the sawmill of his father.

The three surviving members of his family, his parents and a sister, were at his bedside when the end came.

Young Boswell became caught in the belt of a gasoline engine and was whirled about. A workman knocked the belt off the engine wheel. On a special car of the Washington, Baltimore and Annapolis Railway the young man was hurried to the hospital.

Mr. Boswell was reared on his father's large farm on the Severn River. He was graduated from Davidson College, of North Carolina, after which he entered the University of Virginia. He was preparing to leave for the University of Virginia again in the next two weeks.

LAST "LAND OF THE SKY" EXCURSION
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PURSUIT OF SLAVS
CONTINUES WITH
UNABATED VIGOR

Germans in Position to Menace Army With Crushing Defeat.

BACKBONE APPARENTLY
IS COMPLETELY BROKEN

Recuperation on Large Scale Believed Impossible for Long Time.

TEUTONS ADVANCING ON VILNA

Reported as Preparing New Line of Defense Against Renewed Offensive.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]

BERLIN, August 29 (via Amsterdam).—All reports from the front agree that the backbone of the Russian army is completely broken, and that recuperation on a large scale will be impossible for a long time.

The Russian retreating from the Brest-Litovsk line have been split in two by the vast Rakatno marshes, and the Germans are now in a position to concentrate against either army and menace it with a crushing defeat.

The pursuit of the fleeing Slavs eastward from Brest-Litovsk continues with unabated vigor. A German cavalry detachment has defeated a Russian force at Samary, which is forty miles east of the Bug line. Indications are, according to expert observers here, that the Germans operating in this region will be able to cut into the flank of the main Russian army and turn its retreat into a rout.

The Austro-Germans, who defeated the Russians in Galicia, are already advancing on the Doubous-Loutsk-Rovno group of fortresses, which guard the Russian third line of defense and block the way to Southeastern Russia.

RUSSIAN RESISTANCE
SWEEP AWAY ENTIRELY

LONDON, August 29.—At every point on the 900-mile front stretching from the Baltic to the Dniester, the Russian resistance has been swept away, according to claims made officially to-night in Berlin, and the Czar's armies are declared to be in danger of a rout.

The Germans, however, an official statement says, are advancing on Vilna, southeast of Kovno, an official statement says, and are advancing on the Brest-Litovsk line. The Russian forces retreating from the Brest-Litovsk line are reported separated by the Rakatno swamps, enabling the Germans to mass forces against either wing, with the chance of subjecting it to a disastrous defeat.

The Russian front in Eastern Galicia has been pierced, and the Czar's forces are reported to be in hasty retreat from the fortresses of Dubno and Loutsk, having left 10,000 prisoners in the hands of the Austro-German armies under General Count Bothma.

With Hindenburg throwing heavy forces forward in the north, and Prince Leopold, of Bavaria, and Von Mackensen sweeping east along a vast stretch of front north and south of Brest-Litovsk, the German and Austrian forces under Bothma, Von Boehm-Ermoli, Pfanner and Balin have now involved the extreme Russian left in the general retreat, and are sweeping clear the last inch of Galicia of the invaders.

Bothma's forces have pushed through Podlask, pressing toward Zborow; Puhall is moving on Loutsk, one of the triangle of fortresses which form the southern end of what was expected to be the third Russian line. Zborow, east of Lemberg, has been taken by Boehm-Ermoli; Pfanner and Balin are pursuing the Russians through Buczac.

These operations, taken in conjunction with the Austrian advance north-east from Kovel are believed to herald a campaign against Loutsk, Dubno and Rovno, the three Russian forts which guard the portals of Southern Russia.

CAMPAIGN TO MAKE THIRD
RUSSIAN LINE UNTEENABLE

The three fortresses are on the southern end of a line which stretches to Vilna. Petrograd conceded that the latter point cannot be held. It is now believed the campaign contemplates armies is broken, and that the Germans are broken, and that the Germans could continue to advance into Russia indefinitely, but express the belief that they will end their campaign on the Vilna-Rovno line, and dig themselves in for the winter, releasing large forces for other operations.

The belief is expressed in Berlin that the pursuit of the Russians will not continue much longer. It is settled that it will not stop at the Brest-Litovsk line, as had been expected by some, but it is considered equally certain that the German general staff has already selected a line of defense against a renewed Russian offensive, and that the fortification of this line is already going on.

Berlin reports that the flanks of the Russian army retreating from Brest-Litovsk is imperiled by a large force of German cavalry, which has penetrated to Samary, forty miles to the eastward and defeated a Russian cavalry detachment. The belief is expressed that this division, which is in considerable strength, will be able to hew its way into the main forces of the Czar and convert their orderly retreat into a disorganized flight. The Grand Duke Nicholas has been so successful in extricating his armies from all the traps set by the Germans so far, however, that confidence is expressed here that this new menace will be disposed of.

Prince Leopold, of Bavaria, is now operating in the great Bielovetza forest, and is reported by Berlin to have